מדינת ישראל

E/21 125

E	61	35

GOVERNMENT OF PALESTINE

C.S.O.

SUBJECT : Arab Education in Palestine.

A. Cohen. 24816—10.000—10.5.34.

CONNECTED FILES

NUMBER AND YEAR	SUBJECT
Y/12/45	Palestine Arab Progress Party
Pol/16/44	Palestine Arab Tagaddum (Progress) Party Political Representations by
I/37/45	Jewish Immigration Representations by Pal Arab Tagaddum (Progress)

מדינת ישראל
גנזך המדינה

125/23

מ

ארץ ישראל
ממשלת המנדט

ARAB EDUCATION IN PALESTINE
125 / 23 - מ
2.5/1 - 23
02-112-04-05-09
940699
08/12/2013
שם
מזהה פיזי
מזהה לוגי
כתובת
מס פריט

14435

מס' תיק

E | 61 | 35

E/21 125

GOVERNMENT OF PALESTINE

C.S.O.

SUBJECT : Arab Education in Palestine.

A. Cohen. 24810—10.000—16.3.34.

CONNECTED FILES

NUMBER AND YEAR	SUBJECT
Y/12/45	Palestine Arab Progress Party
Pol/16/44	Palestine Arab Tagaddum (Progress) Party Political Representations by
I/37/45	Jewish Immigration Representations by Pal. Arab Tagaddum (Progress) Party

B 14935

(11)

BY AIR MAIL

PALESTINE

DESPATCH NO. 957   12 October, 1935.

REFERENCE NO.E/61/35

(2)

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to your despatch No.1029 of the 30th August, 1935, transmitting a copy of a question which will be addressed to you in the House of Commons on the 29th October regarding Arab education in Palestine, and to furnish the following information.

2. There is no statutory school-age in Palestine and school attendance is voluntary; the number of Arab children of school-age cannot, in the circumstances, be given unless certain assumptions are made.

For the present purposes, it will be assumed that attendance should begin at the age of seven years, and that it should continue for not less than five years, that is to the age of twelve.

The number of Arab children between the ages of seven and twelve, on these assumptions, is estimated at 127,000 for November, 1935, and this figure may therefore be taken as the Arab school-age population.

The number of Arab children between the ages in question attending school cannot be given with certainty since the returns by age which non-Government schools render are generally incomplete and inaccurate.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
MALCOLM MACDONALD, P.C., M.P.,
HIS MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR THE COLONIES.

Spare Copies Available

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS FOR PRESS CONFERENCE ON THE 6th February 1946.

QUESTIONS

I. By Al Wihda Newspaper

1. There are in the country some 200,000 Arab boys and girls of the age of 5 to 15 years who are without schools. What steps the Government proposes to take towards reducing this enormous number of school-less children by the provision of school accommodation for them ?

ANSWERS

1. The enquiry does not distinguish the categories of school-less children which are three, as follows :-

a. those who cannot or do not enter school at the proper age (about 7);

b. those who do not receive a minimum education (i.e. for five years);

c. those who do not receive an education of more sufficient length, say seven, ten or more years.

Many children are annually rejected from school under a. There is little wastage under b. and no great necessity for compulsion.

The most important necessity then is

i) to increase the number of admissions to the lowest class and to continue them up to class 5 inclusive; and

ii) to increase the number of children continued above class 5 in order to maintain teacher supply

As regards (i) although the Government wishes to take the necessary steps to increase the admission in this category, in view of the present financial position, the Government is not able to provide the necessary funds for this purpose in towns. In villages it is hoped with the help of the village authorities to establish a number of new schools.

A financial provision in the estimates for (ii) is being considered

Original a PR/1/46

Al-Wihda Newspaper,
Jerusalem.

12th January, 1946.

The Honourable,
The Chief Secretary.

Sir,

There are in the country some 200,000 Arab boys and girls of the age 5 to 15 years, who are without schools.

What steps the Government proposes to take towards reducing this enormous number of schoolless children by the provision of school accommodation for them.

With highest respects,

(Sgd) Mustafa Al-Taher,
Al-Wihda Newspaper.

GOVERNMENT OF PALESTINE.

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE
No. 3187/PE

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION,
JERUSALEM.

CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE
(Chief Clerk)
26 JAN 1946
JERUSALEM

48

25 January, 1946.

CHIEF SECRETARY.

Subject :- Provision of school places for Arab children.

Reference:- Enquiry from Mustafa Eff. Tahir enclosed with your E/61/35 of 21st January 1946.

47

The enquiry does not distinguish the categories of school-less children which are three, as follows:-

(a) those who cannot or do not enter school at the proper age (about 7);

(b) those who do not receive a minimum education (i.e. for five years);

(c) those who do not receive an education of more sufficient length, say seven, ten, or more years.

2. Many children are annually rejected from school under (a). There is little wastage under (b) and no great necessity for compulsion.

3. The most important necessity then is

(i) to increase the number of admissions to the lowest class and to continue them up to class 5 inclusive;

P.T.O.

and (ii) to increase the number of children continued above class 5 in order to maintain teacher supply.

4. From the proceedings in Budget Committee on 21st December, 1945, it appeared that under (i) of paragraph 3 Government had no plans for increasing the provision of places in the lowest class. The number of rejections will therefore increase both absolutely and relatively to the increasing population.

5. Some small provision in Estimates may be made under (ii).

[signature]

DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION.

(12)

BY AIR MAIL

PALESTINE

DESPATCH NO. 953

12 October, 1935.

REFERENCE NO.E/61/35

(2)

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to your despatch No.1030 of the 30th August, 1935, transmitting a copy of a question which will be addressed to you by Mr.Paling in the House of Commons on the 29th October regarding expenditure on Arab education in Palestine, and to inform you that the net expenditure of Government on this service in 1922 was approximately LP 88,400.

2. The net expenditure by the Education Department on Arab education in the school-year 1934/35 (ending September, 1935) was LP 164,384. The expenditure of the Public Works and other Departments on educational services during this period is not yet ascertainable; in 1933/34 it was LP 10,347.

The total expenditure of Government on Arab education during the school-year 1934/35 may be taken as not less than LP 175,000, excluding capital expenditure from Loan Funds.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient,
humble servant,

(Sgd) J. Hathorn Hall

OFFICER ADMINISTERING
THE GOVERNMENT.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
MALCOLM MACDONALD, P.C., M.P.,
HIS MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR THE COLONIES.

Drafted by Ruhi Be
Draft checked by [illegible]
Fair copy typed by [illegible]

Spare Copies Available

3

The number of Arab children attending school in the five lowest standards, or classes which correspond generally with the five age-groups seven to twelve, is more accurately ascertainable and was, in round figures, 59,000 at the end of the last school-year (July 1935) when the latest returns were rendered. This figure is 46.5% of the Arab school-age population (127,000) as given for November 1935.

Included in the approximate figure of 59,000 is an exact calculation, 31,608, of Arab children attending Government schools in the five lower standards. As far as private Moslem and Christian school attendances are included, it should be observed that the education given in many of those institutions is of little value.

3. The total number of Arab pupils of all ages attending school in Palestine in all standards, up to and including the highest secondary class, was approximately 67,300 in July 1935. Of these 35,965 were in Government schools.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble servant,

(Sgd) J. Hathorn Hall

OFFICER ADMINISTERING
THE GOVERNMENT.

Drafted } by
Dictated }
Draft approved by
This copy typed by

TRANSLATION.

91

His Excellency the High Commissioner.

Subject:- Report on the needs of Arabs for more Schools.

1. Non-observance of Government to educate Arab youths.

In the report of the Director of Education which he had at the time submitted to the Sampson Commission in 1930, regarding questions of educational facilities afforded to each Jewish individual youth, and the fears the Arabs attach for their delay in both commercial and economical life, due to the insufficiency of education amongst them the Director said:-

"We have been forced a year after a year to refuse the admission of a great number of boys and girls in town schools in view of the insufficient spaces provided, which also included village schools".

The said Commission have at the time endorsed this view and advised that the Arabs should proportionately be equitably treated in educational affairs; but years and years have since elapsed and the valuable remarks were not at all given any attention and entirely ignored by the Central Government.

In its report which was published in 1937, the Royal Commission appointed for Palestine, did not satisfy itself with merely advising the Government in matters connected with the spreading of Education amongst Arabs, but exceeded her advise by saying:- "It is with utmost regret that the Government did not follow more practicable steps in the course of enlisting efforts in the spreading of education, as the importance attached to education should not be considered as a mere scientifical issue, the efforts made for the improvement of the financial conditions of the Fellah will not be fruitful unless he is provided with, and be given the opportunity for, reforming his mental abilities which will be of great advantages to his artistic education.

In view of the existing insufficient financial provisions which are provided for Arab education, Government should take into consideration the share which they are entitled to in the budget for this purpose, which comes the second in importance after the provisions provided for public security (Summary of the Report Arab Text - page 21).

We have enumerated these two official statements in our report in order to prove the extent of encouragement the Arabs attach to educating their children and the gross negligence shown by Government in circulating education amongst them.

The Education Department which have undertaken to spread Elementary and Secondary education amongst Arabs, excluding the higher education, which she has entirely ignored to such a remarkable extent, which attracted the attention of the Royal Commission which commented "The differentiation between the Educational organization amongst Jews and that amongst Arabs may be more apparent in the degrees of higher standard education, the Jews possess a university of a higher standard, but the Arab none, and thereby causing the cultured Arab classes unable to complete their higher studies, without resorting to universities outside the country, (page 22 of the Arabic text), needless to say that the said Department has not also accomplished her tasks towards spreading elementary and secondary education amongst Arabs.

./.

2. Elementary Education.

Elementary education is deficient and amputated in towns and rather not existent at villages as may be proved hereunder:-

Out of 470 elementary Government schools now in the whole country, only 50 are giving complete elementary education and constitute full elementary classes, whilst the remaining 420 schools in towns and villages form classes varying between 3 and 4 classes, presided by one classified teacher assisted by one or two temporary teachers. They are only attended by children whose age starts from 6 years up to 10 years, without receiving a full course to remove their illeteracy, and when leaving for a wider life surrounding, illeteracy repeats itself and the great efforts enlisted during their short terms of studies are obviously vaporated, together with the great hopes and aspirations to be undertaken by those youths who were kept interned in these schools for 3 or 4 years.

In the annual report of the Education Department we have read that village schools, in all - except few - are incompleted elementary schools and are attended by thirty thousand pupils, and that in town schools, twenty five thousand students, males and females, are leaving their studies with a deficit education, which is neither of interest nor does it qualify them for admission to secondary schools.

At this juncture I feel it is my duty to draw attention to an important factor which forms a strong ground for Arabs to bitterly blaming the Education Department, who has undertaken to spread education amongst their youths, without being requested to do so, a blame which has been maifested on a large scale in villages where no sanitary, social or moral improvements have been achieved, in spite of the presence of schools since tens of years therein, and consequently candidates who were graduated from these schools were unable to achieve any cultural or social reforms in their villages, because the efforts of the teacher have all been vaporated in view of the deficiency in elementary education.

3. Secondary Education.

This has been one of the tragedies the Arabs have always been complaining of and worried about, because secondary education is only adopted in two secondary schools forming complete secondary classes, whilst the remaining few secondary schools in other towns are amputated and only form the 1st or the 2nd secondary classes.

This problem was the subject of many repeated memos and petitions by the Arabs, moving the Education Department to adapt more active efforts in circulating secondary education; but the said Department always ignored such reasonable requests, alleging that no provision exists in her budget which allows the opening up of more secondary schools for all graduates of Elementary education, and therefore only one or two candidates who have completed elementary education are accepted for admission into the 1st secondary class in the two secondary schools in Jerusalem leaving all other graduates who are in the age of fourteen without any more prospect for higher education, wandering and going astray in streets and public entertainments.

4. Explanatory figurs.

In a journalists' meeting which was held on 3.11.44, His Honourable the Chief Secretary declared that during the academic year 1943/44 more than five thousand youths in towns and four thousands in villages (excluding villages where no schools exist) could not find any space for their admission, and added, that nearly two hundred

./.

thousand candidates are impatiently awaiting the opening up of schools to get rid of illiteracy and ignorance.

Before finalizing this memo in which we have summarized the bitter complaint of Arabs regarding the failure of the Education Department, we have to state the following statistics which endorse our just complaint:-

In the last official statistics made in respect of students in schools in Palestine as at July, 1943 the following may be noted:-

A) Arab boy students in Govt. schools		45600
" girl " " " "		12700
	Total:	58300
B) Arab boy students in National Schools		24400
" girl " " " "		14700
	Total:	39100
	Grand Total:	97400

The number of Jewish students exceeded (91200) boys and girls at a time when the number of Arabs is one million and one quarter, whilst the number of Jews does not exceed half a million. On verifying Government's estimates for the financial year ending 31st March, 1945, as published in an extraordinary Gazette, expenditure exceeded LP.20,000000, from which only a sum of LP.536,000 was provided for Education, which is a very small amount as compared with the provision inserted for the Police and Prisons which amounts to LP.2,712,882, and thereby Government did not achieve the wishes of the Royal Commission in classifying Education in the first category.

3. <u>Defects requiring avoidance.</u>

The aforementioned figures evidently show the extent of prejudice caused to Arabs in the non-opening of sufficient schools to their children and leaving more than two hundred thousand boys and girls without any education, and allowing the education of only one hundred thousand pupils in Government and National schools.

From the figures outlined above, it will be observed that the Jewish education include all youths and girls, which compel us to submit this memo to Your Excellency, requesting the fulfilement of the following Arab reasonable requests:-

1. The adoption of complete elementary education at villages which require such an extension, and the opening up of elementary schools in all other villages where no schools exist.

2. The opening up of new complete elementary schools in towns.

3. Arabs do not accept at all that only two complete secondary schools exist in the country, whilst education in the remaining ten secondary schools is defective, with a total number of students not exceeding one thousand, and therefore urgently request the opening up of new complete secondary classes in all other towns.

4. The abolition of the policy of appointing temporary and unclassified teachers with small salaries and their replacement with teachers holding secondary certificate.

5. The spreading of agricultural, industrial and commercial education amongst Arabs and the partition of Palestine into various Districts according to the need of each one seperately.

6. The Arabs of Palestine request the establishment of educational institutions in all parts of the country, similar to army billets on which large sums of money were invested.

7. The Arabs persistently request the achievement of their wishes which the Royal Commission has endorsed, by providing larger sums of money in the budget for circulating education in its various categories - i.e. elementary, secondary and high education - and should come the 2nd in degree after those inserted for expenditure on the Police and Prisons, which provisions, according to the British renowned justice should be borne by the British Treasury, because Government itself has caused the existence of such Jewish irregular environment.

8. Requesting Government to dictate a special care towards founding night-boarding schools, especially in village areas, in view of the great moral and sanitary benefits which will be achieved in the safeguarding of the pupil's life, and the reforming of their characters to such a level, far from being affected with the rascals and insects which are existent in remote areas.

9. And in closing, the Arabs request the Department of Education to start with the establishment of a new Arab University in Jerusalem to enable the admission of graduates of secondary schools and thereby sparing the troubles and high expenses incurred in other universities.

(Sgd.) Maitre Rafiq Tamimi,

Chairman of
the Charitable Local Education
Committee

Date: 23.12.44.

KB/IN.

18

E/61/35

Abdallah Al-Jallad, Secretary of the Society for the Preservation of Public Morality, Tulkarem, complains of lack of schools in the country. He states that Arab countries such as Syria, Egypt and Iraq are progressively fighting illiteracy to the extent that Palestine is considered a very backward country compared with them.

He states also that conditions in connection with education during the Turkish regime were far better than at present as many Palestinians were admitted into different Turkish colleges where they used to receive higher education and graduate as doctors, architects, botanists etc., and scholarships were granted by Government to needy students in Palestine.

The Secretary trusts that His Excellency may be moved to take effective measures in this respect by establishing complete secondary schools at or nearly every town in this country and requests that primary educational facilities should be made available to all children according to the recommendations of the Royal Commission.

14.9.37.

Question by Mustafa Al-Taher (Al Wihda Newspaper).

===

There are in the country some 200,000 Arab boys and girls of the age of 5 to 15 years who are without schools. What steps the Government proposes to take towards reducing this enormous number of school-less children by the provision of school accommodation for them ?

<u>Answer</u>:

The enquiry does not distinguish the categories of school-less children which are three, as follows:-

(a) those who cannot or do not enter school at the proper age (about 7);

(b) those who do not receive a minimum education (i.e. for five years);

(c) those who do not receive an education of more sufficient length, say seven, ten or more years.

Many children are annually rejected from school under (a). There is little wastage under (b) and no great necessity for compulsion.

The most important necessity then is

(i) to increase the number of admissions to the lowest class and to continue them up to class 5 inclusive; and

(ii) to increase the number of children continued above class 5 in order to maintain teacher supp[ly].

As regards (i) although the Government wishes to ta[ke] the necessary steps to increase the admissions in this catego[ry] in view of the present financial position, the Government is not able to provide the necessary funds for this purpose, but it is hoped with the help of the village authorities to establish a number [of] villages. A financial provision in the ~~estimates for~~ ...

...sider...

GOVERNMENT OF PALESTINE.

CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE (Chief ...)

E/61/45

- 5 JUN 19..

JERUSALEM

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE

No. 3190/PE

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION,
JERUSALEM.

CHIEF SECRETARY. 4 June 1945.

See further (+3 : C.S. 54/2.

Subject :- Arab Education Facilities.

Reference:- Article in Ad Difa'a translated in Review of the Palestine Press No.125 of May 31, 1945.

This Department is attacked by Ad Difa'a on two grounds

(a) the insufficiency of the educational facilities provided

(b) alleged defects in the curriculum.

As I am precluded from replying to (a) I shall be obliged if you will point out that the Department is in no way to blame, that it has constantly pressed for further educational provision and has constantly kept in view a scheme of universal education of which the first stages were fully worked out in 1940 and presented to the Secretary of State.

(b) On matters of curriculum I am perhaps better able, and more at liberty, to reply. If, then, the experts on the Local Cultural Committee at Jaffa approach you direct in the matter and not through the press, they may be referred to me and I shall be pleased to receive them.

Jerome Farrell

DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION.

Extract from note of an interview given by the High Commissioner to a delegation of Arab Mayors on 16th May 1945.

E/61/35

---

6. EDUCATION

Rushdi Eff. expounded on familiar lines the insufficiency of provision for Arab education; his arithmetical arguments need no recording. He held the Department of Education responsible for the very unfair position whereby the Jews had nearly as many students in Schools as the Arabs who had a population of twice the size. He said that there were at least 300,000 Arab children of school age and urged that the expansion of education services be taken up vigorously in order to combat the increasing illiteracy. The High Commissioner said that no one was more sensible than him of the crying need for wider education - though, he observed, such expansion was naturally tied up with the question of taxation. It was not, however, merely a question of money; there must be teachers and schools must be built where none exist, or as at Khan Yunes enlarged. Nothing had impressed him on his tours around the country more than the enthusiasm of the school children; we must not fail in giving them their chance.

Suleiman Bey said that instead of the present right of Municipal Councils to levy an education tax which fell mainly on property owners, they should be allowed to collect school fees for admission to the schools. As alternatives he suggested that education taxes should be levied on the wealthy, or that a definite proportion of the central government revenue should be allocated publicly to education.

COPY

31

DISTRICT COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE
LYDDA DISTRICT
JAFFA.

No.606/43

30th January, 1945.

Director of Education.

I forward herewith through you a momorandum addressed to the High Commissioner by the Charitable Local Education Committee, on the subject of Arab Education.

2. Rafiq Tamimi, you will recall, used to be headmaster of the Jaffa Secondary School, and he is at present a member of the Central Committee of the Arab Party. I understand that the Charitable Local Education Committee does little to improve the standard of private schools in Jaffa.

3. The memorandum clearly indicates a lack of appreciation of Government policy in regard to Arab education and the measures so far taken.

4. I have no comments to make on the memorandum.

(Sgd.) R.C.H. Greig.
for DISTRICT COMMISSIONER
LYDDA DISTRICT.

TRANSLATION.

His Excellency the High Commissioner,
c/ District Commissioner, Lydda District.

- -

On the occasion of the promulgation of the budget of the Palestine Government for the financial year 1944/45, I wish to submit to Your Excellency the attached memo on the conditions of Education, which requires further active efforts to raise its standard amongst Arab students and their rescue from the insects of illeteracy, ignorance, and the renaissance of their educational, literal and social affairs.

I take this opportunity and beg to request Your Excellency to order a precise study and investigation of the nine points enumerated at the end of the memo and to cause its favourable entertainment.

(Sgd.) Maitre Rafiq Tamimi

Chairman of the
Charitable Local Education
Committee.

Date : 23.12.44.

KS/IN.

(31)

GOVERNMENT OF PALESTINE.

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE
No. 128/PE

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION,
JERUSALEM.

-5 FEB 19..
E/61/35

3 February, 1945.

CHIEF SECRETARY.

Subject :- Arab Education.

Reference:- Attached letter from Rafiq Bey Tamimi, forwarded by the District Commissioner, Lydda.

Rafiq Bey is a graduate of the Sorbonne and therefore a man of some educational standing but he has not, I think, greatly increased his knowledge in the last thirty years. He was formerly Headmaster of the Government Secondary School at Jaffa and was retired some years ago owing to deafness.

2. Rafiq Bey's letter is a plain statement of the inadequacy of the educational facilities provided for Arabs and I have no criticism of it except in two main particulars treated hereunder.

3. In the first place, as is well known to you, the attack on this Department is misdirected. For "Department of Education" read "Government" passim. Even so, the main obstacle to the progress desired by Rafiq Bey is financial. By furthering vigorously the recommendations of the Harris Report this Government and the Home Government can reply effectively to Rafiq Bey's complaints. The first stage of development should be undertaken next school year beginning October 1945.

P.T.O.

4. Secondly, I would object to Rafiq Bey's letter that it shows

(a) inadequate appreciation of what has been done by Government not inefficiently and at relatively low cost;

(b) an implied belief that secondary schools and universities can be produced out of a silk hat or be created by rubbing a lamp or ring;

(c) no understanding that relatively few persons are intellectually fit for what he understands as secondary and university education.

5. I would suggest that the writer be informed that Government has already in earnest consideration every suggestion and criticism embodied in his letter and with the recession of hostilities from Palestine hopes to make rapid progress in Arab education.

Jerome Farrell

DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION.

FOR OFFICIAL USE

40a un

REVIEW OF THE PALESTINE PRESS

ISSUED DAILY BY THE PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE

Vol. IV. May 31, 1945 No. 125

Arab Press

ARABIC:

EVENTS IN SYRIA

HEADLINES

French Artillery Shells Damascus, and British Government's Regret. France Resorts to Her Terroristic Methods and Strikes Damascus from Air and Land. Clashes in Dir'aa, Homs, Hama, Occupation of French Garrisons, Syria That Has Been Struggling For Its Freedom for 25 years will carry on. Situation Tense in Beirut. General Strike in the Lebanon.

ARAB EDUCATION

Al-Difa'a

The question of Arab education is worthy of becoming one of our national problems. It is strange that the situation of our education should have become in the course of time quite acceptable and natural to us and that the people should come to believe that whatever the Education Department chooses to give them was a good thing, that the refusal of thousands of students at the beginning of every school year is a normal thing, and that the education programme is the best that could be offered to a people that want to raise their cultural standard.

Such an attitude is erroneous since it is the inhabitants that pay the taxes which the education department spends on the budget. They are thus entitled to know how that money is being spent, to ensure schooling for everyone and to have such a syllabus as to prepare dependable men in the future.

The inhabitants ought to ask for the independence of Arab education, for after 25 years of tutorship they ought to be able to manage their education. In the meantime parents should take note of the following facts:

1. The lack of adequate schools to absorb all the applicants. This problem is getting worse every year.

2. Schools are inadequately equipped. The Education Department claims that its limited budget does not permit it to build appropriate buildings or equip them properly. This claim is false because the budget ought to be enough and the Department should contribute quickly and with good will towards building more schools.

3. The education syllabus is lacking and disfigured. The seriousness of such a stateof affairs ought to be realized by theparents and guardians, for we can shape the student into anyway we like. Our national history is neglected, excepting certain theoretical aspects (sic) of it — a fact which makes the school more of a prison than anything else.

The syllabus includes also certain distracting subjects such as Latin which was introduced six years ago at the Arab College and Rashidiya schools and last year at the Amiriyya school. Such a dead language is useful only to those who specialize in the classics. Out of the fifty students that study Latin only few show any inclination to do so. The rest labour for it out of fear of failure. The matriculation results of the last two years made that quite clear.

Signed: Local Cultural Committee of Jaffa.

ENGLISH JEWISH CAPITALISTS AGAINST ZIONISM

Al-Difa'a

A Zionist leader who returned from England recently said in the course of a speech delivered yesterday at Tel Aviv that Jewish capitalists in England have stopped their big schemes in Palestine. The Vicks family which was intending to spend a million pounds on a scheme in Tel Aviv has changed its mind while Goldberg owner of one of the orange juice factories in Palestine said that he would not spend another penny in Palestine.

The speaker went on to say that a good number of English people were prepared to serve Zionism and that Lord Strabolgi was prepared to spend his days and nights for Zionism, but that he did not know what he was talking about. In fact all Zionist Jews in England knew nothing about events that had any connection with Zionism.

UNEMPLOYED JEWS

Al-Difa'a

The number of unemployed Jewish workers in Haifa and Tel Aviv is nearly 6000, and this number is expected to increase next week when more workers will be released by chocolate factories.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS ARE NOT PLEASED

Al-Difa'a

The Lydda Committee of Junior Government officials held a meeting yesterday at Jaffa to discuss the new cost of living allowance schedule. It was found that it was perfectly inadequate and a resolution to inform Government of their point of view was taken. In the meantime they are still waiting for the High Commissioner to appoint a time for interviewing a delegation of them.

Falastin

After three years of waiting during which we endured all sorts of privations, writes a junior Government official, and sent any amount of protests and petitions to the offices concerned, Government saw it fit to view "sympathetically" this chronic question and brought an expert from England to study the matter. Mr. McLeod arrived on the scene and after spending some time in the country prepared a report which he submitted to Government and left the country, leaving us guessing at the nature of his report. A month later the results appeared and the whole affair turned out to be "a child's game" and the report devoid of any increase to junior Government officials who are the base of all Governmentdepartments and are the neediest of all classes for help. There is a rumour that the allowances were arranged in such a way as to please only the higher grades of the Second Division in whose hands the affairs of the whole division lie, and so induce them to relinquish the matter. Government makes a mistake if it really believes that that is likely to happen.

Jewish Press

HEBREW:

IMMIGRATION

Mishmar

The three thousand immigration certificates just issued under the White Paper testify to our position at the present hour. They put to test the value of declarations made by members of the British Government on a "new world" and point to the extent of their sympathy with our suffering and their attitude towards our enterprise.

We shall not lament. We shall start a struggle for breaking up the White Paper and inducing Government to open the gates of Palestine. We shall organise immigration in every possible way. We shall demonstrate to the whole world the acts of Government.

We shall not be driven to despair as our fight is hopeful and we are powerful enough to do away with the stranglehold which they intend to tighten round our neck.

We shall not start a fight by rejecting immigration certificates issued to us. It is doubtful whether this is the right behaviour even in normal times. It would certainly be wrong in these days.

It is not through rejecting immigration certificates that we shall demonstrate the arbitrariness of the Government. Let us demonstrate it by their acceptance. It is not to be apprehended that these certificates would in any way satisfy our hunger for immigration. This hunger will increase sevenfold. Every new certificate, every new immigrant will create a movement and raise a storm. Those trying to undermine our position will be unable to stem this enormous stream.

Let us reveal all our ability of utilising immediately the immigration certificates. It is a question of life to us to utilise them at once, not only for the purpose of rescuing Jews and bringing them to the homeland. This is a goal in itself. But we are this time politically interested in the matter. It is the use of every certificate that will emphasise the striking contradiction between the needs and possibilities of immigration and will render the continuation of the White Paper policy impossible.

We shall accept any immigration certificates issued to us but we shall at the same time bring up our claim on all platforms of the world. Do people in England, in America and in all other countries know that our principal claim is for immediate and large-scale immigration? It is known in the world that the Zionist leaders are demanding a political decision, the establishment of "a Jewish state". To our regret the claim for immigration was not put forward as our chief claim; it is by sticking to this claim that we shall be able to speed up the taking of a final decision. Anyway, the position of Government will not be easy at all, we dare say, it will be perhaps unbearable if regarding the survivors of Dachau, Bergen-Belsen and Theresienstadt there will be not the "commonwealth" claim but the claim for immigration.

Moreover, the Government and the whole world should know that it is impossible to prevent Jews from coming to Palestine. It is essential in all circumstances that there should be a stream of immigration to Palestine.

It is to this inevitable fact of immigration which never stops that we should give expression. (Editorial)

RETURN THE CERTIFICATES AND RESIGN !

Hamashkif

Several days after the publication of the "most important document in the history of Zionism" (as the Jewish Agency Executive put it with a view to giving itself cheap

and tasteless publicity) that demands from the British Government the establishment of a Jewish State, the Government allotted to us 3,000 immigration certificates under the White Paper quota.

This means that nothing has changed; again expression has been given to the intention to keep the White Paper quota in force — after all that has befallen us.

And nothing has changed also in respect of the Jewish Agency Executive. In spite of the official memorandum that should indicate a change of policy, the Jewish Agency sticks to its unfortunate line of policy which will never lead to a practical solution. The Jewish Agency continues to bargain for certificates as if a greater number of certificates, even ten times as much, could satisfy the needs of immigration. The quota released now is more than scorn to the poor, it is an outrage against the survivors of the concentration camp.

Should the Jewish Agency continue to stick to its present line of policy no change may be expected in our position. Our reply to the recent release of certificates must be twofold.

a) The certificates must be returned to the Government;

b) The Jewish Agency Executive must resign at once in order to enable the establishment of a new political leadership. They must resign also for the sake of their own honour and the honour of the Jewish nation as well as a sign of protest against the complete disregard of our distress.

(Editorial)

JEWISH AGENCY MEMORANDUM

Hegge

The Jewish Agency has opened a new phase in our political and national struggle by submitting to the British Government our requests for a Jewish state, immigration, settlement, compensation and international aid. Our political situation has reached the point of crisis. From all parts of Dispersion appeals for urgent help and immigration certificates are reaching us. However the Palestine Government pursues a policy whose practical result is the immigration of three Jews per month while the gates are practically open to non-Jews from neighbouring countries. The closing of Palestine is in reality the cancellation of the policy of the establishment of a Jewish national home which was declared at the end of the first world war. Do the Allied nations, does the British Government intend to open the new period in history with a betrayal of international pledges given to the Jewish people?

In San Francisco the shaping of rule by the Allied powers over countries of the Middle East is on the agenda. The Arabs, however have failed in their aspiration to transfer all mandated territories to the new international security organisation. According to the new decision no change is to be made in the provisions of the Palestine Mandate even if it is handed over to international trusteeship. We however have to state frankly: Any system of rule in Palestine is examined by us according to its practical value for immigration, and any regime based on the White Paper constitutes in our eyes an attempt at our vital rights, at the right to rescue the remnants of Jewry. So long as the White Paper blocks the way to Palestine we regard all those decisions only as provoking attacks on our right to rescue our brethren.

We ought to know however that only actuating Jewish masses in Palestine and abroad may secure success in this struggle. The Yishuv, we are sure, with all its sections will unite in this our struggle for immigration and settlement which is also our struggle for Jewish independence. (Ed.)

JUNIOR OFFICIALS' ALLOWANCES

Davar

After tiresome negotiations which continued almost eight months after a special investigation undertaken by an expert from England, and after threats of strike and a real strike, junior officials have at last been granted to hear what the Government intends to do for improving their working conditions.

Reading the list of additional allowances on which the Government has decided, one must say that this had not been expected even by sworn pessimists. How could these workers now improve their position and the position of their families by means of that insignificant allowance which the Government offers to many of them? For in many cases Government employees will have to pay back the Government a corresponding amount or even more in term of the additional tax rates on cigarettes they are smoking.

Of course, there are also a few whose additional allowance according to the Government decision will rise to a more substantial sum — however those are very few. The decisive majority of Government officials, among them hundreds and thousands of family men and breadowners will, according to that decision, receive insignificantly small allowances which in the present economic conditions are practically of no value whatever.

However even more than by the extent of the allowance the junior officials have been offended by the surprising tendency which reveals itself in those decisions — namely the tendency to give little to those who have little, and to give much to those who have much. It is bitter scorn that

the struggle of junior officials for improving their position will benefit — senior officia's, receivers of high salaries.

The whole list of allowances is based on the tendency of curtailing recipients of small salaries and disregarding their difficult situation. It may be safely assumed that at least half of the number of Government officials and thousands of Government workers will according to that list get additional allowances which will not surmount one pound, while receivers of salaries so low that it is difficult to accustom oneself to the idea that there still exist in Palestine such salaries — will according to that list get nothing.

Can one then be surprised at the bitter disappointment which these decisions evoked among Government officials? Is there no apprehension that this disappointment will lead perhaps to further strikes?

What enhances the bitterness of those officials is the fact that even today they are not enabled to learn the results of the investigation undertaken into this matter by Mr. MacLeod. They relied on that investigation, postponed any action until its completion — but now decisions have been taken in such discriminative manner, in complete disregard of the conclusions and proposals of that expert. Are Government officials not entitled to know the contents of that expert's conclusions and what in reality is the difference between those conclusions and the Government's decisions?

(Editorial)

"INNOCENCE" OF PALESTINE GERMANS

Haboker

The Germans in this country who are at present in internment camps believe that the Palestine Government will restore to them their property. They even hope that they will receive the profits derived from their farms in the present war as well as the profits that accumulated from other German property which during the war was administered by the Custodian of Enemy Property. The Germans at the Wilhelma camp have recently held a meeting and decided to submit a memorandum to the British Government demanding their release and their restoration to normal life as the war has come to an end. Most of the Germans, including those whose sons left Palestine a week before the outbreak of hostilities in order to serve in the German Army said that a complaint should be made against the Palestine Government for still detaining German nationals. Some of the Sarona Germans have lodged a protest with the Palestine Government for transferring part of the lands of Sarona to the control of the Tel Aviv Municipality. R. Wagner, who is in practice head of the German Community in Palestine, told members of the community that he had been promised that they would be treated also this time the way they were treated after the first world war. Some of the Jerusalem Germans suggested to publish a letter condemning the Nazis who brought destruction on Germany, but the suggestion was at once rejected and those who made it were threatened by the other Germans and were warned not to make any such suggestions in future. It is worth mentioning that the Germans of Palestine have of late been sending many memoranda regarding the administration of their property. One of them complains in his memorandum that his house in the German Colony, Jerusalem, was let to a Jew who opened in it a boarding house. The landlord regards this as an infringement of his rights under the International Law.

BEARER BONDS, THIRD ISSUE

Hatzofeh

We learn that only half of the certificates of the latest issue of Bearer Bonds have so far been sold. Despite this fact the public is unable to buy them at Post Offices. Bearer bonds which are still on sale are in the banks and waiting for a turn in the investment market following the termination of the gold rush, the elections in England and other factors.

This is in the meantime costing Government the interest which is payable as from the 15th of May also on certificates which have not yet been sold out. It is presumed that still another delaying factor is the fact that the certificates are only temporary and they will be exchanged for bearer bonds when these are printed. There is a psychological factor to be taken into consideration: many people are unwilling to keep the certificates — they want real bonds. Preparations have been made by the department in charge of the circulation of the bonds to speed up the printing and it is hoped that before the end of June the certificates will be exchanged for ordinary bonds.

The public is asking why are not the bonds tranferred from the banks to Post Offices for sale to the public?

CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE
(Chief Clerk)
-5 JAN 1945
Pol/16/44
JERUSALEM

27

The Palestine Arab Al-Taqaddum
(Progressive) Party,
Nablus.

28th December, 1944.

His Excellency,
The High Commissioner.

Your Excellency,

In accordance with the decision and wishes of the Palestine Arab Al-Taqaddum (Progressive) Party, I beg to submit to Your Excellency the following:-

1) The Reports of the Government of Palestine disclose negligence in respect of the education of Arab children. If we were to compare the state of education prevailing in this country with that in the Lebanon, where the number of the inhabitants is equal, a marked difference will be observed.

2) Granted for the sake of argument that the standard of education meets the requirements of the population from the point of view of the numerical strength of the Arabs, yet it would appear to be deficient inasmuch as secondary education is very limited and higher education is not existent.

3) Should this state continue, we would find that education in Government schools in Palestine would continue to be dry and would create a 'dry' generation which would have no true bearing on Arab nationalism.

In the circumstances, the Palestine Arab Al-Taqaddum (Progressive) Party, in particular, and the Arabs of Palestine, in general, request-

(i) That the Arabs be given a free hand in matters relating to the curriculum and the administration of the schools of their children, especially as the curriculum have not changed for a quarter of a century. The new curriculum should promote Arab national education.

(ii) That educational facilities be increased and the budgetary provisions for education be expanded to an extent which would include all Arab children.

(iii) That a sufficient number of secondary schools be established.

(iv) That a university be established in Palestine and that scholars be sent to foreign countries at the expence of Government until the university is fully equipped.

In these circumstances, we wish to remind Your Excellency that Palestine is a mandated territory and not a colony, and in the circumstances we are unable to keep silent at the weakening of our national spirit and the inexistence of any national elements in our schools.

With highest respects,

(Sgd) Ihsan Al-Nimer,
President of the Palestine
Arab Al-Taqaddum (Progressive) Party.

→ Copy to: The Director of Education.

(19)

T.B.

Please acknowledge (18) on Arabic (54)

E 28/9

(20)

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF (18) in Arabic.
ON FORM 54/38 SENT ON 30.9.37

(21) From Royal Consulate General of Iraq – 8.8.44

(22) Ruhi Bey
? Copy of (21) to D/Education for necessary action
Yes pl
[illegible] 16/8
17.8

(23) Copy of (21) sent to D/Education – 18.8.44 for necessary action.

Bll 7/9

(24) Ruhi Bey
? Reminder to D/Education re (23)
Yes H'ble (25 should have been earlier E 7/9
[illegible] 7.9.

(25) Reminder to D/Education wrt. (23) 8/9/44

Bll 8/9

(26) D/Education — 21.9.44.

PA 23.9.45

(27) Ihsan Al-Fu... — 28.12.44.

formerly on POL/16/44 [illegible]

? E/61/35

(15)

A/CS

O.A.G.'s marginal note on dft. attached.

I feel sufficiently confident that the papers mentioned will publish it textually without being obliged to. I have therefore issued it as information for the Press.

R.F.
8/X

(16)

~~A/CS~~ ~~O.A.G.~~

This has been duly published in the newspapers mentioned - the O.A.G.'s marginal note

R.F. 17/X

(16a)

W.B.
18 X

(17)

Good!

18/X

P.a.

(18)

Letter from A. Al-Jallad - 14.9.37.
Lack of schools in Gap.

28/9

C.S.O. 69.

(14)

S/F of 16-10-35.
transmits copy of (11) & (12)
to D/ Education
for information

P. A.
15.D.

(9)

Letter from D/Education dated 7.10.35.

Arab education in Palestine.

[illegible] 8/10

(10)

OAG

2 [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] 10.10.

[illegible] check [illegible] [illegible]

First & last [illegible] checked. Unable to check others

(11)

Despatch No. 952 sent to S. of State on 12.10.35.

(12)

Despatch No. 953 sent to S. of State on 12.10.35.

(13)

C.S.

Lf copies of (11) & (12) to D/Education for inf. Reference (9)

[illegible] 14/10

C.S.O. 69.

(5)

Reminder to (3) sent on 2.10.35.

(6)

Letter from D. of Education dated 4.10.35 replying to (3)

(7)

A.S.

With reference to (6) pl. see para 2 of (1).

[initials] 5/x

(8)

I have spoken to D. of E. who promised to send his reply in the course of the next week.

B.U. 9.10.

[initials]
5.10.

(9)

ACS.

Two draft desp.tches at (9a) + (9b) for Cons.n w.r. to (1) + (2).
These desp. should reach the Colonial Office before the 21st ult.

10.10.

[initials]

B.U. 1/10/35
r.k.i.v. (4)
[initials] 20/9/35

A. S.
BROUGHT FORWARD
AS DIRECTED
[initials] 1/10

? Reminder to (3).
C.P. [initials] 1/10
Yes please
[initials] 1/x/35.

B.U. 5/x/35
[initials]

SEE MY NOTE AT (4) AND
k.i.v. [illegible] requires a reply to
(1) + (2) not later
than the 21st October
[initials] 1/x/35.

C. S. O. MINUTE PAPER

E	61	35

SUBJECT Arab Education in Palestine

(1)

Despatch No. 1030 from S. of State dated 30.8.35.

regarding expenditure on Arab education

(2)

Despatch No. 1029 from S. of State dated 30.8.35.

regarding Arab education in Pal.

13/9

(3)

C.S.

~~Copies of (1) & (2) to D/Education for early observations~~

16/9

(3c)

16/9/35.

(3)

Letter to D/ Education dated 19.9.35.

Recorded 17/9/35

(4)

Note that the information asked for in (1) (2) must reach the Colonial Office by the 21st October AT LATEST.

20/9/35

C.S.O. 35.

→

(36) to D.C. Lydda — 23.2.45
Copy to D/Education

P.A.D.
26.2.45

(37) Extract from note of an interview given by the H.C. to a delegation of Arab Mayors on the 16th May 1945

(38) Rafi Bey
Copy of (37) to D/Education for inf.
[illegible] 28/5
29.5.45

(39) Copy of (37) sent to D/Education for inf. — 31.5.45

P.A.

(40) D/Education ———— 5.6.45.

(41) Ag. Adm. Sec.,

Folio (40) submitted.

2. I have discussed the points raised in folio (40) with Mr. Farrell and I pointed out that any approach to the Local Cultural Committee of Jaffa to answer the points raised by them will induce them to write more in the newspapers and will prolong the polemic on the matter. Mr. Farrell suggested that the C.S. may wish during the next press conference to say a few words to the editor of Ad Difa'a on the education problem in Palestine.

EM. 7.6.45.

42) Secy. I have discussed with C.S. & he has written to Mr. Farrell in this connection from file C.S. 54/2.
N.f.a. in [illegible]
10/6.
23.6.45

(28) Adm. Sec.

F (27) submitted.

AWR The new party formed by Ihsan an-Nimr of Nablus is trying to show its existence. I propose to obtain (27) and to send a copy of it to the D. of E. for inf. on. Do you agree? [initials] 9.1.45

? But he has already had a copy. If so, no need to send him another

(29) P.A.S.

Simple acknowledgement only (no 'receiving attention' or 'noted', nor anything else). Do not cite H.E. in any way.

AWR 10/1

? RA 1/3/45

(30) To Ihsan Eff. Al-Nimr. – 15.1.45

(31) D/Education – 3.2.45

E/41/35

(32) Ruhi Bey

Reply on the lines of para 4/5 of (31)

[initials] 2/2

(33) Adm. Sec.

F (31) submitted. Dr. reply at pp. (33) for approval. I have slightly amended the suggestion in para 5 of (31)

[initials] 20.2.45

(34) Approved AWR 20/2

(35) Adm. Sec.

Letter in face submitted for signature

[initials] 22.2.45

Signed AWR 22/2

(43) The F.S. has met the representatives of Al Defa', Falastin, Al Wihda and Al Ittihad at his office on Friday the 22nd June at 4.30. The Education problem was generally discussed and the main complaints of the press representatives concentrated on Mr. Farrell's action against the two schools which declared the strike at Jaffa and on the fact that the present syllabus in Government schools was not suitable and was not for the benefit of Arab aspirations; they said that Arabs should take a larger part in the Ed. department and that larger funds should be provided for the extension of schools in Palestine. P.f.a. [signature] 23.6.45

P.A.

(44) D/o from Mr. Katul —— 18.6.45.

[signature] 28.6.45

(45) Al-Wihda Newspaper —— 12.1.46.

(46) Note to R. Bey by Mr. Lenton ——

(47) To D/Education, with [illegible] —— 21.1.46

B.F. 1/2

(48) D. of Education —— 25.1.46.

49. Mr Farradj

Folio (48) for inclusion in 10 monthly questions and answers please.

[signature]
30.1.46

Taken for PR/1/46

[signature] 31/1.

C.S.O. 69. [signature] 1.2.46

GPP. 19000—30,000—16.11.43

46

E/61/45

To ~~Mr~~...Ruhi Bey....

45

The attached enquiry has been submitted to the Chief Secretary who wishes to furnish an oral reply at the next press conference on ..6.2.46

Will you be good enough to provide (as briefly as possible) a note containing material for a reply to reach me not later than the ...2/2/46...

R. Newton

1a

HOUSE OF COMMONS

Tuesday 29th October.

+64. Mr.Paling - To ask the Secretary of State for the Colonies, if he will state the number of Arab children of school age in Palestine and the number in actual attendance at schools.

O. C. D.

Mr. Sperling Ruhi Bey

SL

18/1 18/1

47

E/61/35 21 January, 1946.

Director of Education.

I am directed to request that you will be so good as to furnish a brief note containing material for a reply to the attached enquiry by Mustafa Al-Taher, to reach this office not later than the 1st February.

(Sgd) Ruhi Abdul Hadi

CHIEF SECRETARY.

36

E/61/35 23 February, 1945.

District Commissioner
Lydda District.

I am directed to refer to your letter no.606/43 of the 30th January 1945 to the Director of Education forwarding a memorandum addressed to the High Commissioner by Rafiq Eff. Tamimi, on the subject of Arab education and to request that you will be so good as to inform him that the points raised in his memorandum have already been brought under consideration by Government and that the promotion of Arab education in Palestine is a matter in which it is hoped to make further progress with the recession of the war from Palestine.

(Sgd) A. L. KIRKBRIDE

~~(Sgd) A. L. KIRKBRIDE~~

CHIEF SECRETARY.

Copy to D. of Education

Mr. Kirkbride
FS.21.2.45.

Extract from note of an interview given by the High Commissioner to a delegation of Arab Mayors on 16th May 1945.

---

6. EDUCATION

Rushdi Eff. expounded on familiar lines the insufficiency of provision for Arab education; his arithmetical arguments need no recording. He held the Department of Education responsible for the very unfair position whereby the Jews had nearly as many students in Schools as the Arabs who had a population of twice the size. He said that there were at least 300,000 Arab children of school age and urged that the expansion of education services be taken up vigorously in order to combat the increasing illiteracy. The High Commissioner said that no one was more sensible than him of the crying need for wider education - though, he observed, such expansion was naturally tied up with the question of taxation. It was not, however, merely a question of money; there must be teachers and schools must be built where none exist, or as at Khan Yunes enlarged. Nothing had impressed him on his tours around the country more than the enthusiasm of the school children; we must not fail in giving them their chance.

Suleiman Bey said that instead of the present right of Municipal Councils to levy an education tax which fell mainly on property owners, they should be allowed to collect school fees for admission to the schools. As alternatives he suggested that education taxes should be levied on the wealthy, or that a definite proportion of the central government revenue should be allocated publicly to education.

18A

GOVERNMENT OF PALESTINE
CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE
JERUSALEM
17 SEP. 1937

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

جمعية
الأمر بالمعروف والنهي عن المنكر
فرع — طولكرم

عدد
١٧٩

طولكرم في ٩ رجب ١٣٥٦ و ١٥/٩/٩٣٧

فخامة المندوب السامي لفلسطين المعظم

١- سادت الأزمة في هذه البلاد واخذت البطالة تنشب اظافرها في ابنائها وقد فسح المجال لليهود خاصة والحالة الاولى في تقدم
مطرد وفلسطين لم تستطع اقتصاديا تشقيقا لسوريا ومصر والعراق في هذه المدنية من حيث تلك الاقطار فضلا عن نسبة
في هذا المضمار ولا يخفى فخامتكم ان من ضرورة اهل البلاد فتح مدارس كافية اقتداء بالامم الراقية ولسنا في سبيل المقارنة بين
المعارف في هذا العهد وبين ما في العهد السابق فان فلسطين كانت جزءا من البلاد العثمانية وكانت الطلبة تستطيع ان
تتمم دروسها في المدارس العالية مجانا كمدارس الطب والحقوق والهندسة وغيرها وفوق ذلك فان الحكومة كانت تساعد
المتفوقين منهم بالمال حتى يكملوا تحصيلهم وتخرج اطباء كثيرون ومحامون وقضاة من تلك المدارس وقاموا بالواجب
نحو البلاد بخلاف فلسطين في هذا العهد فانه لا يوجد للحكومة مدرسة عالية اللهم الا مدرسة الحقوق وعدد طلابها قليل ولا يوجد
في سوى مدرسة ثانوية كاملة للذكور واخرى للبنات في القدس الشريف وان اهل المدن في فلسطين تحتاج الى المدارس والتعليم متعذر
مدرسة نابلس الثانوية فانها كانت في الصف الثاني الثانوي سنة دراسية طلابنا وسيلتحق قليل منهم بالكلية العربية في القدس وسيبقى
الباقي وهم كثيرون بلا مدرسة ثانوية يتمون تحصيلهم ويكونون عرضة للجهل والفاقة والفوضى الفتاكة فتفقد الامة شبابا من اخيرة
بالعلم النافع ويزهدون بالعمل المنتج ويكونون ادوات خراب للامة لذلك نرجو من فخامتكم اجابة طلبنا بفتح مدارس ثانوية كاملة في مدن
فلسطين وايجاد مأوى لهم بالقرب منها ارقى فيه لا نقتصد بالقليل وتوسيع المدارس الابتدائية الذي اصبح التعليم فيها الزاما
في كل بلد متحضرة وان الجمعية لا تقتطف الا ثمرة تشجيع طلابنا الذين يلاقون تضييقا في رجائها في تنفيذ رغبة اللجنة المالية التي شاركتها
ان تعطيها هذه الامانة في عنقكم وفخامتكم مسؤولون عنها امام التاريخ والوجدان اذ بيدكم الامر

وتفضلوا بقبول فائق الاحترام

عن الجمعية الرئيس
عبد الله الحمد

E/61/35

(81)

No. 4/4/546.

Royal Consulate General of Iraq,
Jerusalem.

8th August, 1944.

The Honourable,
The Chief Secretary,
Jerusalem.

Sir,

I have the honour to state that the Iraqian Ministry of Education wishes to be acquainted with the syllabi adopted at present in the elementary, secondary, high schools and technical schools in Palestine for both boys and girls.

I shall, therefore, be glad if copies of these syllabi may be supplied to this Consulate.

With highest respects,

(Sgd) Fadel Waheed,
Consul.

Consulat Général Royal
de l'Irak
en Palestine et Transjordanie
Jérusalem

القنصلية الملكية العراقية العامة
في فلسطين وشرق الاردن
القدس

2
7

10.8

Date

التاريخ ٨/٨/١٩٤٤

No.

الرقم ٤/٤/ ٥٩٤٦

سعادة السكرتير العام لحكومة فلسطين المحترم
القدس

اتشرف بأن ابدي ان وزارة المعارف العراقية تود الأطلاع على مناهج الدراسة للمدارس الأبتدائية والثانوية والعالية والمهنية للأناث والذكور المعمول بها في فلسطين • لذلك ارجو التفضل بالأيعاز بتزويدنا بالمناهج المذكورة •

وتفضلوا بقبول فائق احتراماتنا •

[signature]
القنصل

GOVERNMENT OF PALESTINE.

GOVERNMENT OF PALESTINE
CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE
JERUSALEM
22 SEP. 1944

(26)

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

No. 2363/19/PE JERUSALEM.

21 September, 1944.

CHIEF SECRETARY.

Subject :- Iraqi Consulate. (23)

Reference:- Your letter No. E/61/35 of 18.8.44.

It is regretted that no reply to your abovementioned letter was sent to you earlier. A reply, however, was sent direct to the Royal Consulate of Iraq that the syllabuses in Government schools were under revision for reprinting and that copies of those syllabuses would be sent to them as soon as they were received from the printing press.

[signature]

DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION.

For Arabic

15 January, 1945

E/[illegible]5/35

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 28th December 1944, regarding Arab education in Palestine.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

for CHIEF SECRETARY.

Ihsan Eff. Al-Nimer,
President of the Palestine
Arab Al-Taqaddum Party,
Nablus.

Mr. Sparling
Ruhi Bey
cs

كانون الثاني سنة ١٩٤٥ أ/٦١/٢٥

حضرة الفاضل السيد احسان النمر المحترم ،

رئيس حزب التقدم العربي الفلسطيني ،

نابلـــس .

أوعز الي ان اعلمكم بوصول كتابكم

المؤرخ في ٢٨ كانون الاول سنة ١٩٤٤ .

بشأن تعليم العرب في فلسطين .

واقبلوا فائق الاحترام .

السكرتير العام

حزب التقدم العربي الفلسطيني
تأسس سنة ١٣٦٣
١٩٤٤
المركز العام

فخامة المندوب السامى لفلسطين الأفخم

يا صاحب الفخـــامة

تنفيذا لقرار ورغبة حزب التقدم العربـــى الفلسطينى ارفع لفخامتكم ما يلـــى :

١) من تقارير حكومة فلسطين يتبين الاهمال فى تعليم ابناء الشعب العربى الفلسطينى واذا قيست حالة التعليم هنا بحالة التعليم فى لبنان المساوية نفوسه لعرب فلسطين تبين البون الشاســع .

٢) ولو فرضنا أن المجهود التعليمى مستوف للنسبة العددية فهو ابتر من الوجهة المثلى لأن التعليـــم الثانوى ضئيل والتعليم العالى مفقود .

٣) ولو وجد هذا لوجدنا أن التعليم فى المدارس الاميرية فى فلسطين جامد وجاف ينتج لنا ناشئة جافة لا تمت للقومية العربية بصلة صحيحـــة .

ولهـــذا فان حزب التقدم العربى خاصة وعرب فلسطين عامة يطلبون ما يلـــــى :

١) اطلاق يد العرب فى منهج وادارة تعليم ابنائهم فمنهج التعليم لم يتغير منذ ربع قرن . على أن يشمل المنهج الجديد عنصر التثقيف القومى العربى .

٢) نشر التعليم وتوسيع ميزانيته الى حد يستوعب جميع مواليد العرب .

٣) ايجاد مدارس ثانوية كافية .

٤) ايجاد جامعة فى فلسطين وارسال بعثات للخارج على حساب الحكومة الى ان تكمـل الجامعة المنشودة هذا واننا نذكر فخامتكم بان فلسطين بلاد منتدب عليها و ليست مستعمرة فـــلا يمكننا الصبر على اضعاف روحنا القومية وتجميد مدارسنا

و تفضــلوا بقبول فائـــق الاحترام

٢٨/١٢/٤٤

رئيس حزب التقدم العربى الفلسطينى

نسخة لحضرة مدير معارف فلسطين المحترم .

DRAFT

Letter
Telegram to ~~Official Communiqué~~
Despatch

Information for the Press

Complaints have recently been voiced in the Press that the Department of Education has been obliged to refuse numbers of applicants for admission to Government schools.

~~Nevertheless,~~ The following figures will show the great increase which has in fact been made in the development of educational facilities by the Government:-

School Year.	No. of pupils in Government schools.
1919-20	10,662
1929-30	22,956
1933-34	30,842
July 1935	35,859

Admissions to lowest class in Town schools

School year	No. of pupils admitted.
1931-32	1657
1934-35	3337

72 classified and (approximately) 45 unclassified new teaching posts are being created for ~~the coming~~ this school year; and 26 new village schools (20 for boys and 6 for girls) are expected to be opened in 1935-36.

As to the/

Cf. D. Educ. Dept. conclus. Ref. α K

[illegible]

Submitted: I do not think this information shd. be in the form of a communiqué.

[illegible] 4.10.

A/C.S.

I want this to get into the Arabic Press — Falastin, Difaa, Arabiya, & Salamiya. If Press Officer is confident that it will be published textually in those organs if issued as an unofficial message only, well & good. If not it shd: go out as a communiqué.

[illegible] 6/x/35.

G.S.O. 41.

DRAFT

Letter
Telegram to
Despatch

As to new school buildings, £P. 106,000 have been set aside from the Loan fund for this purpose, while £P.18000 have been added to this sum from the surplus balances of the Government. Besides additions to existing schools, two new town schools are in process of building, and four others are expected to be begun by March 1936.

6/x/35.

DRAFT

Letter

to

Dev/2

28572—2000—20.7.35—G.C.P.

accurate.

The number of Arab children attending school in the five lowest standards, or classes which correspond generally with the five age-groups 7 to 12, is more accurately ascertainable and was, in round figures, 59,000 at the end of last school-year (July 1935) when the latest returns were rendered.

This figure is 46.5% of the school-age population (127,000) as given above for November 1935.

I am to point out that absolutely exact figures can be given only for Government schools (31,608). The figures for the majority of Moslem and Christian private schools are also accurate but for the minority are only an approximation.

When conclusions are drawn from the figures given above it is important to observe that the education given in many of the private schools is of little value.

The total number of Arab pupils of all ages in all standards, up to and including the highest secondary class was approximately 67,300 in July 1935, of whom 35,965 were in Government schools.

I have, etc.

10.10.35. O.A.G.

EM.

DRAFT

E/61/35.

XXXXX
DESPATCH to SECRETARY OF STATE.

Dev/2

28572—2000—20.7.35—G.C.P.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to your despatch No. 1029 of the 30th August, 1935, transmitting a copy of a question which will be addressed to you in the House of Commons on the 29th October regarding Arab Education, and to inform you that the material for the reply to this question is as follows.

2. There is no statutory school-age in Palestine and school attendance is voluntary; therefore, the number of Arab children of school-age cannot be given unless certain assumptions are made.

It is here assumed that

(a) attendance should begin at the age of 7 years,

(b) attendance should continue for not less than five years, i.e. to the age of 12.

The number of Arab children aged 7 to 12 is estimated at 127,000 for November 1935, i.e. four years after the census.

On the above assumptions this figure is the Arab school-age population.

The number of Arab children attending school between the ages of 7 and 12 cannot be given with certainty since the returns by age which non-Government schools render are generally incomplete and inaccurate.

DRAFT

9b

E/61/35.

~~XXXXX~~ to SECRETARY OF STATE.

DESPATCH.

Dev/2

28572—2000—20.7.35—G.C.P.

A 10.10. (2)

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to your despatch No. 1030 of the 30th August, 1935, transmitting a copy of a question which will be addressed to you by Mr. Paling in the House of Commons on the 29th October regarding expenditure on Arab Education, and to inform you that the net expenditure of Government on ~~Arab Education~~ in 1922 ~~is~~ approximately LP 88,~~378~~.

The net expenditure by the Education Department ~~on Arab Education~~ in the school-year 1934/35 (ending September, 1935) was LP 164,384.

The expenditure of Public Works and other Departments on educational services during this period is not yet ascertainable; in 1933/34 it was LP 10,347.

The total expenditure of Government on Arab education during the school-year 1934/35 may be taken as not less than LP 175,000, excluding capital expenditure from loan funds.

I have, etc.

O.A.G.

10.10.35.

EM.

(9)

All correspondence should be addressed to :
The Director of Education,
P. O. Box 404, Jerusalem.

Telegrams : "EDUCATION, JERUSALEM"
Telephone : 1110.

In reply please quote
No. 2664/PE

GOVERNMENT OF PALESTINE,
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION,
JERUSALEM.

7 October, 1935.

CHIEF SECRETARY.

Subject :- Arab education in Palestine.

(3) Reference :- Your E/61/35 of 19/9/35 and enclosures.

Question (1) There is no statutory school-age in Palestine and school attendance is voluntary. Therefore the number of Arab children of school-age cannot be given unless certain assumptions are made.

2. It is here assumed that

(a) attendance should begin at the age of 7 years.

(b) attendance should continue for not less than five years, i.e. to the age of 12.

The number of Arab children aged 7 to 12 is estimated at 127,000 for November 1935, i.e. four years after the census.

On the above assumptions this figure is the Arab school-age population.

The matter is dealt with also in paras. 2 to 5 of my 3156/2/PE addressed to you and dated 23/7/35.

(4) on E/37/35 + with A.C.S.

3. The number of Arab children attending school between the ages of 7 and 12 cannot be given with certainty since the returns by age which non-Government schools render are generally incomplete and inaccurate.

4. The number of Arab children attending school in the five lowest standards or classes which correspond generally with the five age-groups 7 to 12 is more accurately ascertainable and was, in round figures, 59,000 at the end of last school-year (July 1935) when the latest returns were rendered.

This figure is 46.5% of the school-age population as given above in para.2 for November 1935.

Note. Absolutely exact figures can be given only for Government schools (31,608). The figures for the majority of Muslim and Christian private schools are also accurate but for the minority are only an approximation.

When conclusions are drawn from the figures given above it is important to observe that the education given in many of the private schools is of little value.

5. The total number of Arab pupils of all ages in all standards up to and including the highest secondary class was approximately 67,300 in July 1935, of whom 35,965 were in Government schools.

Question (ii). 6. There is no record in this office of the expenditure on Arab education in 1922.

From figures supplied by the Treasury for the financial year 1922-3, I calculate the net expenditure of Government on Arab education in that period to have been £E.86,163 (= £P.88,372).

7. The net expenditure by this Department on Arab education in the school year 1934-5 (ending September 1935) was £P.164, 384.

The expenditure of Public Works and other Departments on educational services during this period is not yet ascertainable. In 1933-4 it was £P.10,347.

The total expenditure of Government on Arab education during the school-year 1934-5 may be taken as not less than £P.175,000, excluding capital expenditure from loan funds.

Jerome Farrell

Actg. DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION.

CK.

All correspondence should be addressed to :
The Director of Education,
P. O. Box 404, Jerusalem.

Telegrams : "EDUCATION, JERUSALEM"
Telephone : 1110.

In reply please quote
No. 2664/PE

GOVERNMENT OF PALESTINE,
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION,
JERUSALEM.

(6)

4 October, 1935.

CHIEF SECRETARY.

Subject :- Attendance of Arab children at schools and expenditure on Arab education.

Reference :- Your E/61/35 of 2nd October 1935. (5)

This matter was put in hand immediately on receipt of your E/61/35 of 19th September 1935 (3) and a reply will be sent as soon as possible.

You will however observe the two questions to be answered in Parliament require the collation of a large mass of statistical material which is normally prepared for the Annual Report submitted to you in January of each year.

The collation of this material on a date three months earlier cannot be completed at short notice.

Jerome Farrell

ACTING DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION.

CK.

(3)

E/61/35.

19 September, 1935.

Acting Director of
Education.

I am directed to enclose for your information the accompanying copies of two despatches, with enclosures, from the Secretary of State, dated the 30th August, 1935, transmitting copies of questions to be asked in the House of Commons on the 29th October regarding :-

(1) ___
(2) ___

(i) the number of Arab children of school age in Palestine and the number in actual attendance at schools; and

(ii) the amount spent on the education of Arab children by the Palestine Government in 1922 and in the latest full year for which figures are available;

and to request that you will be so good as to furnish me with the required information at your early convenience.

(Sgd.) D. C. Thompson

ACTING CHIEF SECRETARY.

Drafted } by
Dictated }
Draft Approved by
Fair Copy Typed

PALESTINE SECRETARY'S OFFICE JERUSALEM 12 SEP. 1935 E/61/35

(2)

PALESTINE

NO. 1030.

Downing Street,

30 AUG 1935

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit to you a copy of a question which will be addressed to me by Mr. Paling in the House of Commons on the 29th of October, regarding expenditure on Arab education.

(2a)

2. I shall be obliged if you will furnish me with material for a reply to this question not later than the 21st of October.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient

humble servant,

Malcolm MacDonald

THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING

THE GOVERNMENT OF

PALESTINE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

Tuesday 29th October.

+63. Mr.Paling, - To ask the Secretary of State for the Colonies, if he will state the amount spent on the education of Arab children by the Palestine government in 1922 and in the latest full year for which figures are available.

R (16a)

INFORMATION FOR THE PRESS

8th October, 1935.

Complaints have recently been voiced in the Press that the Department of Education has been obliged to refuse numbers of applicants for admission to Government schools.

The following figures will show the great increase which has in fact been made in the development of educational facilities by the Government:-

School Year.	No.of pupils in Government shcools.
1919-20	10,662
1929-30	22,956
1933-34	30,842
July 1935	35,859

Admissions to lowest class in Town schools

School year	No. of pupils admitted.
1931-32	1657
1934-35	3337

72 classified and (approximately) 45 unclassified new teaching posts are being created for this school year; and 26 new village schools (20 for boys and 6 for girls) are expected to be opened in 1935-36.

As to new school buildings, LP.106,000 have been set aside from the Loan fund for this purpose, while LP.18000 have been added to this ~~sw~~ sum from the surplus balances of the Government. Besides additions to existing schools, two new town schools are in process of building, and four others are expected to be begun by March 1936.

~~8 October, 1935.~~

4nc

(1)

PALESTINE

NO. 1029.

Downing Street,

E

30 AUG 1935

Sir,

(1a)

I have the honour to transmit to you a copy of a question which will be addressed to me in the House of Commons on the 29th of October regarding Arab Education.

2. I shall be obliged if I may be furnished with material for a reply to this question not later than the 21st of October.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient

humble servant,

Malcolm MacDonald

THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING

THE GOVERNMENT OF

PALESTINE.